

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

Claim 1. (Original) A planographic printing plate comprising: a recording layer writable by exposure to an infrared laser, said recording layer provided on a support, the support including an aluminum substrate comprising a roughened surface including an inorganic oxidation coating disposed thereon, with the density of said inorganic oxidation coating being from 1000 to 3200 kilograms/m<sup>3</sup>.

Claim 2. (Currently amended) A planographic printing plate comprising a recording layer writable by exposure to an infrared laser, said recording layer provided on a support, the support including an aluminum substrate comprising a roughened surface including an anodic oxidation coating disposed thereon,

and the anodic oxidation coating before said recording layer is provided thereon having being at least one of:

- (i) density from ~~1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 3200 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, or 1.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup> to 3.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>~~, and
- (ii) a vacancy ratio from 20% to 70%, and micropores physically exposed on the surface of ~~the anodic oxidation coating after a development process~~ having diameters of not more than 15 nm,

and wherein a contact angle of a non-image area of the anodic oxidation coating after a developing process ~~of~~ is not more than 20°,

and wherein the micropores including a vacancy ratio of in percent and the density of the anodic oxidation coating before said recording layer is provided are respectively as follows:

$$\text{vacancy ratio} = (1 - (\text{density of anodic oxide coating}/3.98)) \times 100$$

~~wherein density of anodic oxidation coating (g/cm³) = weight of anodic oxidation coating per unit area/thickness of the anodic oxide coating and the vacaney ratio is from 20% to 70%.~~

Claim 3. (Original) The planographic printing plate of claim 2, wherein the support further comprises a sealing treatment applied on the anodic oxidation coating.

Claim 4. (Original) The planographic printing plate of claim 2, wherein the anodic oxidation coating has a surface area weight of 0.5 g/m<sup>2</sup> to 20 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

Claim 5. (Original) The planographic printing plate of claim 3, wherein the anodic oxidation coating has a surface area weight of 0.5 g/m<sup>2</sup> to 20 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

Claim 6. (Original) The planographic printing plate of claim 2, wherein the recording layer comprises a thermal type photosensitive layer directly writable by exposure to an infrared laser, the thermal type photosensitive layer including infrared absorbing

agent(s) and polymer(s) insoluble in water and soluble in alkaline water, with the solubility of an exposed portion of the thermal type photosensitive layer with respect to an alkali developer changing.

Claim 7. (Original) The planographic printing plate of claim 3, wherein the recording layer comprises a thermal type photosensitive layer directly writable by exposure to an infrared laser, the thermal type photosensitive layer including infrared absorbing agent(s) and polymer(s) insoluble in water and soluble in alkaline water, with the solubility of an exposed portion of the thermal type photosensitive layer with respect to an alkali developer changing.

Claim 8. (Original) The planographic printing plate of claim 4, wherein the recording layer comprises a thermal type photosensitive layer directly writable by exposure to an infrared laser, the thermal type photosensitive layer including infrared absorbing agent(s) and polymer(s) insoluble in water and soluble in alkaline water, with the solubility of an exposed portion of the thermal type photosensitive layer with respect to an alkali developer changing.

Claim 9. (Original) The planographic printing plate of claim 5, wherein the recording layer comprises a thermal type photosensitive layer directly writable by exposure to an infrared laser, the thermal type photosensitive layer including infrared absorbing agent(s) and polymer(s) insoluble in water and soluble in alkaline water, with the solubility

of an exposed portion of the thermal type photosensitive layer with respect to an alkali developer changing.

Claim 10. (Previously Presented) The planographic printing plate of claim 6, wherein the recording layer comprises a negative recording layer, the negative recording layer including an infrared absorbing agent, compounds that release an acid or radical by heat, and compounds that form crosslinks or polymerize due to the acid or radical.

Claim 11. (Previously Presented) The planographic printing plate of claim 7, wherein the recording layer comprises a negative recording layer, the negative recording layer including an infrared absorbing agent, compounds that release an acid or radical by heat, and compounds that form crosslinks or polymerize due to the acid or radical.

Claim 12. (Previously Presented) The planographic printing plate of claim 8, wherein the recording layer comprises a negative recording layer, the negative recording layer including an infrared absorbing agent, compounds that release an acid or radical by heat, and compounds that form crosslinks or polymerize due to the acid or radical.

Claim 13. (Previously Presented) The planographic printing plate of claim 9, wherein the recording layer comprises a negative recording layer, the negative recording layer including an infrared absorbing agent, compounds that release an acid or radical by heat, and compounds that form crosslinks or polymerize due to the acid or radical.

Claim 14. (Previously Presented) The planographic printing plate of claim 6, wherein the recording layer comprises a positive recording layer, the positive recording layer including an infrared absorbing agent and compounds that become soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution by bonds thereof decomposing by heat.

Claim 15. (Previously Presented) The planographic printing plate of claim 7, wherein the recording layer comprises a positive recording layer, the positive recording layer including an infrared absorbing agent and compounds that become soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution by bonds thereof decomposing by heat.

Claim 16. (Previously Presented) The planographic printing plate of claim 8, wherein the recording layer comprises a positive recording layer, the positive recording layer including an infrared absorbing agent and compounds that become soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution by bonds thereof decomposing by heat.

Claim 17. (Previously Presented) The planographic printing plate of claim 9, wherein the recording layer comprises a positive recording layer, the positive recording layer including an infrared absorbing agent and compounds that become soluble in an alkaline aqueous solution by bonds thereof decomposing by heat.